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Sumner was an active member of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, and afterwards a vice-president to the end of his life. He never left unused any opportunity to promote the interests of the cause of peace, to which he was early converted* by an address of William Ladd delivered in the Old Court House at Cambridge, Mass., and in the early development and strengthening of which he had been such a conspicuous figure.

Sumner's "True Grandeur of Nations" is, all things considered, the greatest single contribution ever made to the literature of the peace movement, which has now become so rich, varied and extensive as to constitute a library in itself. No other peace book, except possibly the Baroness Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," is so widely bought and read to-day as this noble oration of Sumner's. It is certain, furthermore, to hold its place for many decades to come, as the movement for world peace, powerful and rapid as it is to-day, has not yet attained to the realization of the lofty ideals, either of international friendship or of international organization, set forth in this work.



The Third National Peace Congress.

The third National Peace Congress has been initiated by the Directors of the American Peace Society, and will be held at Baltimore on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May. The meetings will be held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, which has been secured for the occasion. The work of organization has already begun.

Mr. Theodore Marburg, president of the Maryland Branch of the American Peace Society, has invited to dinner at his house on the 7th of this month representatives of a number of the peace organizations of the country, at which definite plans for the organization of the Congress will be completed.

It is hoped to associate all the important peace and arbitration organizations of the country together in the preparations for the Congress, and to hold it under their joint auspices. The program will be a comprehensive one, covering all the important phases of the peace movement. Not only all the peace societies will be expected to send official delegates, but also all organizations, commercial, industrial, labor, religious, philanthropic, civic, etc., will be asked to be represented. It is hoped to make the gathering one of general national significance, even more so, if possible, than were the previous national congresses at New York and Chicago. Make your arrangements at once to go to Baltimore the first week in May.

* Even at the early age of nine, as he tells us in his biography, he was deeply impressed by an address which he heard delivered by Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, in the Old South Meeting House, Boston.

Editorial Notes.

Peace Monuments. Mr. Charles F. Whaley, president of the State of Washington Peace Society at Seattle, has conceived the idea of having a peace monument erected at the northwest corner of the State of Washington, at Boundary Bluff, on Point Roberts, in connection with the hundred years Anglo-American peace celebration. His plan is to ask the two governments to donate each a strip of land at least a mile wide, on each side of the boundary, as an international park, and to build the monument by popular subscription. The two governments are to be asked to appropriate each \$100,000 for the purchase and improvement of the land, and to appoint a joint committee to carry out the project. In order to get the matter properly before the public, Mr. Whaley has had a draft of a monument made, which he thus describes:

"The specifications of this monument of peace call for a reinforced, circular, concrete shaft one hundred and twelve feet high, anchored to a solid concrete foundation and surmounted by a crystal globe twelve feet in diameter, upon the surface of which will be displayed all countries of the world, in colors, and lighted from within. The shaft is to be twenty-four feet at the base and twelve feet at the top, divided into ten rooms with steel and concrete floors, connected by iron stairways from within, and lighted by central electric lights suspended from each ceiling, lighting up the walls of the rooms."

These rooms are to serve as a museum somewhat like the Bloch Museum at Lucerne, Switzerland.

With the details of Mr. Whaley's project we are not in a position to deal intelligently, but with the proposal itself we are in the heartiest accord. We hope that he will at once create a good committee of Washington and Oregon men and commit to them the careful study of the subject. It would be a grand thing if the celebration of the hundred years of peace should see the whole border, from Maine to Washington, marked with noble peace monuments of different sorts.

Julia Ward Howe's Portrait. The proposed Memorial Portrait of Julia Ward Howe, whether placed in Faneuil Hall, or the Boston Public Library, or elsewhere, ought not to bear the inscription, "Author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic." The writing of this hymn, great a performance as it was in its way, was by no means the chief event of her varied life. Her effort to arouse the mothers of the nations to a crusade against war was, in its general bearings on the redemption and elevation of the world, a much greater service than that rendered by the Battle Hymn, which was struck off in the white heat of emotion when the Civil War was breaking out. The portrait, bearing this inscription, would give to every one looking upon it a

narrow and imperfect and in part false impression of the meaning of her rich and varied life. The only inscription worthy of this great American woman would be simply her name, "Julia Ward Howe."

Buffalo Peace Society. The Buffalo Peace Society, one of the vigorous branches of the American Peace Society, has recently, through its officials, sent letters to both Andrew Carnegie and President Taft expressing great appreciation of the services which they are rendering to the cause of international peace. In the letter to President Taft they say:

"The feeling that was notable in your late proclamation of thanksgiving, esteeming peace above all other blessings for which a nation can be thankful to God, was profoundly impressive and significant to us, and bore a happy encouragement, we feel sure, to all who have hope that an end to the wickedness and barbarity of war is drawing near. We thank you for so exalting the importance and the promise of movements to that end, in so solemn an utterance from your high place.

"We would especially thank you, moreover, for your weighty words spoken at the banquet of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington, on the evening of December 17, when you rebuked the sensational alarms sprung so often on this country, while its peace and its prospects of peace are without a cloud, and when you declared with broad emphasis that 'the American people would never consent to the maintenance of a standing army sufficient to cope with the armies of the great powers.'

"We know, Mr. President, that your judgment concerning the naval needs of this country goes beyond limits that seem rational and safe to many of us; but we are none the less assured that our national government is under the presidency of a faithful worker for the supremacy of law and its tribunals over nations as over individual men, which means the reign of universal peace."

Peace Committee of Ministers. A ministers' committee of five distinguished clergymen, calling themselves

"Ministers of the Prince of Peace," has been formed in New York for the purpose of arousing the *two hundred thousand* ministers of America of all names to support actively and energetically the movement for world peace. The committee consists of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, a foremost Lutheran leader; the Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church; the Rev. Dr. Chas. E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, Manhattan, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. These ministers, if they succeed in getting their appeal properly before their fellow ministers throughout the nation, will probably be surprised to find out what, in spite of appearances to the contrary, a large majority of the clergy of the country

are hearty and sympathetic supporters of the cause of peace. Last year more than seven hundred and fifty ministers of the State of Massachusetts alone signed a vigorous remonstrance against the further increase of the United States navy, and signified their hearty support of the work of the Hague Conferences in providing for the pacific organization of the world. This year more than eight hundred Massachusetts ministers have signed a similar petition, which has just been sent to Washington. In various cities of the country Cleveland, Cincinnati, etc., movements of ministers have begun with the same great end in view. We hope the Society of the Ministers of the Prince of Peace may be most successful in their enterprise. When the two hundred thousand preachers of this country and those of other lands decide to make a united stand against any further war, there will be no more war.

What the Peace Organizations are Doing.

The secretary of the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference has begun "the issue at frequent intervals of short, concise bulletins, each covering an up-to-date phase of international arbitration." The first of these bulletins (four pages) is entitled "Practical Arbitration in 1910," and covers the chief pacific settlements of the year — the North Atlantic Fisheries arbitration, the Orinoco Steamship case, the agreement of Russia and Turkey to submit to The Hague the question of the indemnities which Turkey agrees to pay Russia at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, the resumption of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Argentina, the averting of war between Ecuador and Peru.

In the December quarterly report of the American Association for International Conciliation, it is stated that the following documents were published and distributed during the quarter:

"International Conciliation in the Far East," a series of papers by Bishop Roots, Dr. J. H. De Forest, Professor Burton, Dr. Gilbert Reid and Hon. John W. Foster.

"The Capture and Destruction of Commerce at Sea," and "Taxation and Armaments," by Francis W. Hirst, editor of the London *Economist*.

"Naval Armaments," a selection from speeches delivered in Congress on Naval Appropriation Bills, 1906, 1908, 1909 and 1910, by Senator Theodore E. Burton.

The association is constantly enlarging its mailing lists both at home and abroad.

At the Long Island Forum, maintained by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, at Port Washington, L. I., Mr. Hamilton Holt, one of the leaders in the New York Peace Society, delivered an address on "Peace and War," on January 23. A splendid audience of eight hundred men and women heard him. "We are nearing the end of wars and nearing the reign of law."

The new Peace Society organized recently at Redlands, Cal., has made itself a branch of the Southern California